Business Notices.

KNOX.—What on unreasonable name this is for a man who makes such light Hate as KNOX, and not merely light, but of the finest material, most fashlounable style, and moderate price. Cell and get one of his Spring specimens at No. 212 Broadway.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS—GENIN'S
LATES STYLE. The most releaded soft Hat of the season is
GERIN'S Oriental. Its color is sakes of roses; its make, style and
quality slegant beyond all comparison. There can be no question
with any gentleman of taste that the Oriental takes the lest in
the foft Hat department, and excels in that as well as faint any
Soft Hat ever im jorted or manufactured in the country. The
abeje of the Hat is varied to suit different sgran. At GENIN'S
will be found precisely the style of Hat suitable to bayhood,
youth and middle age. Sold, wholesale and retail, at GENIN'S,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul'a.

GENTI SHER'S HATS IN OURITERLY PATTERNS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculiar fabric for Gentlemen's wear, renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856. Leasy & Co., Ledgers and Introducers of Fashious for Gents. Hats, Astor House, Broadway.

SPLENDID FELT HATS. -Gents. and Boys' Fashionab e Dress and Summer Hars and Gars, in their variety the Ladies are invited to examine the heautiful assert ment of Children's STRAW GOODS.

KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

IANKIN'S OLD STAND
Is now fully supplied with
SENSONABLE UNDER GARMENTS
and Hosiery. The best goods at the lowest prices.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES. THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 555 Broadway,
Batween Spring and Prince ats.

This Saloon offers indusements to the ladies and gentlemen attending the Anniversaries, unsurpassed. Every accommodation will be afforded, and refreshments of every variety served in the best manner, and at short notice.

Small parcels of Baggae will be taken charge of.

ICK CREAM

And other luxuries in great variety.

bargains at WATER'S Plano Molodoon and Music Rooms No. 373 Broadway. One dilibert Ecolian, cost \$400, for \$259; one Fucher's Ecolian, cost \$350, for \$139; do. without Ecolian, for \$37, \$60, \$150, \$150 and \$160, and new Planos for \$173. Planos for rest, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH-ING, and their Cusrow department (second floor) with the newest importations of CASIMERES, VESTINGS, COATINGS, &c., at No. 256, 256 and 250 Broadway. Splendid Cassimere Business Coats, various

shades, \$5; rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3; fashionable black Cloth Ceats, \$7; super thue Dress Coats, \$10; Cassimere Pants, \$150 and upward, &c., at Evans's Clothing Warehouse Nos. 66 and 88 Fulton-st. ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUISBERT NO. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver, Targarey, Buysgel, There-Fly and Ingrain Cargeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Unit. Corns of every width, and all other goods connected with

L. O. WILSON & Co. avite the attention of buyers.
SUMMER GOODS.
No. 12 Courtland st., and
No. 12 Courtland st., and
No. 11 and 15 Dey-st.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS No. 114 Fulton-st., offers inducements to purchasers not found eisewhere. His Boots are made in the latest Parisian styles, and are warranted to do god service. There is no place where so much value can be got for the money as at WATKINA'S.

500 FINE CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, very alightly damaged, worth \$12, selling at Evans's Clothing Wars-house, Nos. 66 and 66 Fulton st., at \$5.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Ace selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 3/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 3/ per yard.

Oil Clothe, Curtain Materials, Mattressee, &c., equally low
for ca-b. Peterson & Humphrey, No. 524 Broadway.

EXTRAORBINARY.

Low Prices for English Carpets.

Crossley's Velvets, 11'; Tapestries, 7/6.

Bandsame Ingrains, 3/6; Super do., 5/.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article
has the name of
William Whitewright
On every spool.

To Housekeepers.—A rare opportunity is now offered you. We have the largest assortment of Gas Fixtures ever exhibited in New York. We are determined to clear them out during the coming thirty days.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.

Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—
BARKS & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane et., N.
Y., invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immense Stock of American and European

PATRY MEDICINES,
by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietor's prices, by the pack ye, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

BARKES & PARK, Now York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING .-ALPRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their as

SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, Made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best

materials.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the public to their stock of the

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA. BURNING OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE.
THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE that stood the
Unparelleled To to 6 40 days exposed to a Red Heat at the
burning of Adams & Co.'s Express Office has arrived (thaving
been shipped to us and a new one ordered), and can be seen in
front of our Warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, where
the public are invited to examine it. This same Safe (like
namy others of Wilder's Patent) was claimed by Silas C. Herring as one of Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and was exhibited by his Agents at Norfolk, Va. as such, but upon investigation if proved to be the celebrated WILDER PATENT

hibited by his Agents at Notfolk, Va., as such, our upon investigation it proved to be the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER.

A few more attempts like this by Silas C. Herring to apply the credit due the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAYE to a new safe now made by him, will soon satisfy the public that there is semething "rotten in Denmark". All safes manufactured by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. A full associated constantly on hand and made to order and for sale at the Warchense, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, Now-York, and Nos. 22 Waint and 9 Granite-st., Philadelphis. Secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private systements for applying his famous Drs. the greatest atandard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wios and Tourezs are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CENTADOROS, No. 6 Aster House.

PURE CATAWRA WINES,
From the Vineyards of John D. Park, esq.. Cincinnati, Ohio. Park's Starkling Catawra, being more generous, tich and fruity, is rapidly superseding the French Champagnes.
Park's Starkling Catawra, being more generous, tich and fruity, is rapidly superseding the French Champagnes.
Park's Still Catawra, the tival of the Oerman Hock Wine, warranted enly the pure juice of the graps.
The quality and importance of American Wines as the development of a new source of national wealth is fast assuming its true position. We refer to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute, for the very flattering report received by him from the French Horticultural Society of Paris, relating to the Catawra Wines, as well as for the opinion of the American Institute, whose Media was awarded us at the Annual Fair at the Crystal Palace in October last.

Barker & Park.
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duancest.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH-

MENT, Office No. 3 John-st, two doors from Broadway. Dye Silke, Woolen and Fance Goods of every description. Their superior style of Dyeing Ladies' and Contiements is widely known.

CRAPE SHAWLS

Dyed the most brilliant or more grave colors. All kinds of SHAWLS, CURTAINS, etc.,

Cleaned, or Redyed. Goods received and returned by Express.

d, or Redyed. Goods received and returned by Express.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.
No. 3 John st., two doors from Broadway, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- LIFE PROLONGED ,-Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the secretious and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical evicyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of Holloway's Pills.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr. Prime, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergoes are in attendance at 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rhoumatism, Scuralice, and all diseases arising from the imprehent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for Iddies.

THE HAIR .- To prevent its being bald, and to here it shows and soft, use Booths's criteria and to be seen it shows and soft, use Booths's criteria are Hyperical Fluid. Should its color be unpleasing, Booths's Electric Ham Dye wil magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Booths's Balm of Cyrneral as unrivaled. For shaving use Booths's Amole. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, W.M. Boothe, Roshwon, Hageman, Clark & Co., Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, Falton et., and Agents throughout the world.

LACE AND MUSLIN Clark.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION

500 WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS; 300 Tea do.;

W. J. F. Datteria Co. Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will make Hair grow on Baid Heads. It is the greatest discovery of the 18th enstury. For a toilet article it is superior. 40,000 bottles sold the last six months in New-England. Prepared from a recipe brought frem Andalusia, Spain, by J. H. WADLKIGH, Luwrence, Mass. Sold in New York by Baksus & Pan. Per Telegraph.]

Philadelphia, May 2, 1856.

Meests, N. C. Herring & Co., No. 135 Water.

Meests, N. C. Herring & Co., No. 135 Water.

Ent. Champion Sare out of the firs. It stood a transmous part.

Ent. Champion Sare out of the firs. It was owned by beat. Contents are in a perfect condition. It was owned by beat. Co. The safe was exposed to an intense heat for 36 hours.

Yours, FARELS & HERRING.

P. L. ROGERS, founder of the ONE PRICE SYSinvites an inspection of the extensive Spring stock of HONABLE CLOTHING at his great central wholesa's and warehouse, corner of Fultun and Nassau stz., opposite the retail warehouse, corner.

Heraid Office.

There any gentlemen can procure an elegant outfit in twenty.

There any gentlemen warranted of the newest cut and of the new cut and of t

minutes. Every garment wastanteed with equal dispatch from Parents can fit out a family of boys with equal dispatch from a stock that includes every variety of style, size, color, material

a stock that includes and quality.

The selling prices, which are guaranteed to be 25 per cent under market average, are all affixed to plain figures to the articles, and NO BENIATION can be made.

The Order Department is stocked with the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMEREN'S &c. and the Clothing made to measure cannot be excelled in the world, although the prices are far lower than at other establishments.

P. L. ROGERS.

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.—Unquestionably the piece to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices is the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or at the Chellara Tea Warehouse, No. 114 Sheav. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confaining themselves to but those articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety to well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located below Grand st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the Little Giant''in the window, who surprises sverybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit and quality to please.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNED .-Mesers. STEARNS & MARVIN—Gent.: On the morning of the lat inst. the Freight Office, with a portion of the four-story Freight Depto of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire. One of your Wilder Patent Safes purchased by the Company, Aug. 19, 1850, fully sustained its reputation as a fire-proof article, by preserving in excellent condition the books, papers and other valuables it contained.

The test's was a severe one—the triumph of your Safe complete. Respectfully.

Respectfully,
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Freight Agent,
New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Exposed 15 heurs.
Sales of every desirable size and of improved fin'sh, secured by
the celebrated "La Belle" Lock for sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st, and 144 Water-st.

HOSTETTER.

The prementory symptoms of Dyspersis are fullness and distress after eating; then, feveriah lips, an unpleasant breath, lack of rest after sleep, sinking of the bowels, a sour stomach distinces, palpitation of the heart, constant prostration and exhaustion, a careworn countenance, and an awful despondency of mind. With the approach of this horid disease, all pleasare of life flies; the pleasures of suppetite, society, and the external world are all turned into instruments of torture. Dyspersia is occasioned by a foul stomach and diseased liver; in fact, Liver Complaint is part of the same disease. Since the influences and effects of these complaints have been understood no article has ever been no certain in its effects, or so speedy in its action, and so universally appreciated as Hostetters's Vegetance Stomach Britage. They are particularly adapted to the delicate constitution of females. It requires no extra stimulant. Sold by all Grocers Hotel keepers and Drugglets. Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; Hostetter, Smith & Co., Cincinngti; end Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn. HOSTETTER.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wids and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their acuse. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace (au beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his fairness Dyr. Sold at Batchelous's. No. 228 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

Governor Seward's Speech. The Great Speech of Governor SEWARD on the Immediate

Price per 1,000...... 10 00 Orders inclosing the cash will be promptly attended to by ad-ressing GREELEY & MCELRATH, New-York.

First Page. - Advertisements-New Publications; Fine Arts; Horses, Carriages, &c.; Lost and Found; Employment Wanted; Chances for Business Men; To Whom it Ma-

Summer Retreats; Paris Advertisements; Board and Rooms; Houses to Let; Real Estate; Copartnership No-tices; Millinery, Ac.; Paper Hangines, Ac.; Financial; Protessiones; Chothing; Bounty Land Warrants. Thind Page—Advertisements—Instruction; Plano Fortes and

Music; Machinery, &c.; Cutlery, Hardware, and Iron; Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; To Farmers and Others; Printing; Stationery and Fancy Goods; Groceries; Furniture; Paper Warehouses; Building Materials; Removals; Ocean Steam' ers, &c.; Steamboats and Railroads; Medical; Water-Cure; Leval Notices.

Legal Notices.

URTH PAGE. - Poetry - Frances. New Publications - The Island of Cuba; Life of Schamyl, and Narrative of the Cir-

caseinn War of Independence against Russia. FIFTH PAGE—New Publications—Married, Not Mated; Julius and other Tales from the German; Hood's Humerous Po-ems; The Hunter's Feast; Home Studies; Shakespeare; The May Magraines; Books Received. The Turf; The The May Magrines; Books Received. The Turf; The Iskanderoon and Grane Railroad; Lecture by Mrs M. L. Linford; American Bible Seciety; Maxine Affaira. City Items—May Day in New-York; Sacred Concert; New Wing of the Bellevre Hospital; Railroad Map; Killed by the Falling of a Wall; The late Kerrigan and Marthew Affray ; Reckless Riding, &c. ; City Item Advertisements Brooklyn Rems—The Case of Malpractice—Censure of the Jury; Police Justices; Carrel Park; Skeleton Dug Up, &c New-Jersey Rems—The Camden and Amboy Accident; Attempt at Shooting; The Courts, &c.
Sixth Page - Business Notices. Leading Articles - From Kar.

IXTH PAGE—Business Notices. Leading Articles—From Karmas, Issue a. From Washington—Bounty Land Laws—Kanmas Debate; Revision of the Revenue Laws; Land Warrants, Famema Riot; Our Foreign Relations.

EVENTH PAGE—Telegraphic News—Congressional Proceedings; People's Convention at Indianapolis; Illinois Demicratic Convention; Democratic Meeting at Philadelphia;
Brutal Prize Fight; The Fire at Gowanda, &c.; Affairs in
Nicaragus—Letter from Gen. Walker; Losses by the Philadelphia Fire; Connecticut; Rhode Island; Fire in Eightcenth street; From Kansas; Mexico.

IGHTH PAGE—New Grenada; Hayti. Public Meetings—Prof.
cendities on the Death of the Hon. Orden Hoffman; Six-

credit gs on the Death of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman; Sixteenth Ward Know-Nothings; American Institute Farmers'
Club; Chamber of Commerce. The Camels; Slavery and Science.

NINTH PAGE.-National Academy of Design; City Improve

ments; Moral and Religious; Another Murder.

TENTH PAGE.—Intercepted Letters, No. IX; Gossip from
London; Stavery in Cuba; From California; Letters from
the People—The Wool Question; "The Tyranny of Sha-

ELEVENTH PAGE.-Letters from the People-Population

Michigan; The Steamboat New-Jersey-Excitement at Camden; Clerical Pleasure Party; From Venezuela; Toe Test of Democratic Orthodoxy; Law Intelligence; Mar-risges and Deaths; Commercial Matters; Markets; Shipping

Intelligence, &c.
TWELFTH [PAGE-Advertisements-Religious Notices; Special Notices; Amusements; Sales by Auction; Dry Goods; Miscellaneous ; Ccal.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate, May. 2.—Mr. Benjamin made a speech on Kansas affairs, deprecating the agitation of the Slavery question. Mr. Cass complimented Mr. Benjamin. There was a little spat between Mr. Hale and Mr. Clay, in which the latter got slightly excited. We should judge, from a remark which he made, that he does not altogether like Mr. Hale. The Senate adionrned to Monday.

House, May 2 .- Thirteen private bills were passed and the House adjourned to Monday.

FROM KANSAS. We publish a variety of letters from Kansas mainly from our own correspondents, bringing down our advices from Lawrence and Leavenworth to the day after the shooting of Jones, claiming to be Sheriff of Douglas County under an appoint from the bogus Legislature. These accounts show that this outrage was the act of some unknown miscreant, and is utterly condemned by the Free-State party, who offer no resistance, and will suffer none to be made, to any process served by Federal officers, or emanating from Federal authority. They cannot recognize the bogus Legislature as valid, for they know it was constituted by invasion, violence, and spurious voting; but they will obey any precept, any mandate, which emanates from the Federal Government, whose authority they recognize as supreme.

We trust the assassin of Jones will be detected and brought to justice, and that no device, no

machinations, will suffice to defeat the investigation directed by the House of Representatives.

If the Berder-Ruffian officials of Kansas are anxious to give their pretended authority an airing, we can tell them how they may do it without danger to themselves, without any risk of provoking oposition from the Free-State men, and with the general approbation of the whole country-at least of that part of it who have any respect for law and order.

Let them arrest the man charged with the murder of Dow, try him, and if, upon the evidence, he appears to be guilty, hang him, if they choose. We have no doubt they may go even to this utmost length of civil authority without meeting with the least resistance on the part of the Free-State settlers. Let them take like proceedings against the three or four other persons-United States officers included-charged with similar murders, and harg them too. They will meet with no resistance in all this, we will venture to say, on the part of the supporters of the new State Constitu-

To pass by these flagrant cases, and to insist upon arresting a man charged with the comparatively trivial offense of taking a prisoner from the clutches of a Sheriff whose authority to act as such the rescuers did not acknowledge, especially considering that the man rescued had been guilty of no offense whatever, and had been arrested on a false charge made by a fugitive murderer-such a proceeding looks much more like a desire to pick a quarrel, and to provoke a collision, than to promote the ends of justice. It cannot even be said that "Sheriff" Jones's object was to get a judicial decision as to his rightful authority; for, as several of the alleged rescuers of Branson had a long time ago suffered themselves to be arrested, with the very intent of trying the question whether Jones was a Sheriff or not, that point was already on the road to an adjudication.

Under these circumstances, the whole procedure looks like a deliberate attempt to get up a rew and a quarrel, with the intention of putting obstacles in the way of investigation by the Congressional Committee, and the fact that a body of United States troops has been obliged to submit to the miserable necessity of acting as a posse, excites a strong suspicion that the whole proceeding was planned in Washington.

ISSUES.

Napoleon esteemed it a cardinal principle of the art of war, to be always strongest on the point of actual conflict. Let your adversary be three to one, if he will, everywhere else; it suffices that you are three to two on the present field of battle. Thus he won many brilliant victories; thus he lost Waterloo-Blucher arriving there at nightfall, and falling upon the exhausted and decimated French battalions, while Grouchy remained miles away.

If it be wise thus to be strongest on the actual field of conflict, it would seem obviously desirable to fight the battle if possible on the ground where you are positively strongest and your adversary relatively sceakest. Was not Wellington justified in defending the lines of Torres Vedras until he found himself in force to justify an advance to Badajoz, Salamanca and Vittoria?

There are many just grounds of opposition to the policy, measures and ascendancy of the Slave Power in this country, which have, to greater or less extent, attracted the attention and aroused the indignation of the country. But the one question on which all carnest opponents of the Slave Power are united and determined is the Kansas Question.

The American People are familiar with the main facts which underlie this case. They know that Kansas was organized from territory solemnly consecrated to Free Labor forever by the Missouri Compact of 1820-that the Slave States gave to that compact its principal support, while threefourths of the Northern Members resisted it to the last-that the South demanded and received a valuable consideration for quitelaiming this territorythat several Slave States have since been nurtured, organized and admitted in virtue of this Missouri Compact-that the South proposed and carried an extension of its provisions to Texas, in the Annexation of that country, and was ready to extend it to the Pacific, in the acquisition of New Mexico and California. But the North said "No: we will abide by what is established, but we are not willing to extend it;" whereupon the South and her Northern servitors repudiate the Compact of 1820. and demand the opening of every acre of the National Territories to Slave-labor and Slave-breeding. The concession of this demand is embodied in Senstor Deuglas's Nebraska bill whereby Kansas obtained a distinct existence; the efforts of a large majority of the settlers of Kansas to make her a Free State, in defiance of the purpose but in a:cordance with the provisions of the Douglas act, form the ground of the present controversy. At the time of the passage of this act, its Northern

supporters generally commended and eulogized it as embodying the principle of Squatter Sovereignty -as affirming and guaranteeing the right of the People of any Territory to determine whether Slavery should or should not be tolerated therein. Gen. Case has always maintained, and still insists. that Slavery cannot legally exist in any Territory until the People thereof shall, through their Legis. lature, establish it. But the South now unanimously insists, and most of the Northern Douglasites tacitly admit, that every slave-holder has an indefeasible right, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, to take his slaves into any Federal Territory, and there sell, work, and flog them precisely as in a Slave State, and that the People of said Territory, though ten to one hostile to Slavery, have no right and no power to obstruct him. Nay: they are held to be bound not merely to acquiesce in his planting of Slavery in their midst, but to actively assist, by legislation and by personal effort, to maintain his authority over his negroes, to reduce them to subjection if they resist, and to belp him recover them if they run away. When the Territory, after years of submission to Slavery, shall be allowed to form a State Constitution and apply for admission into the Union, she may exclude Slavery if she sees fit; but, as a slaveholding Territory always becomes a Slave State, and a Free Territory invariably becomes a Free State, this pretense of guaranteeing liberty to expel Slavery at some indefinite future day, becomes a meckery and a snare. The triumph of the principles embraced in the Nebraska bill ensures the establishment of Slavery in every present and future Territory into which slaveholders may choose to carry it.

Before us to-day stands Kansas, the victim of gigantic frauds perpetrated by invaders from Missouri in her Delegate and Legislative Elections-trampled under foot by the Slave Power. through villanies which demons should blush for but which the President and Senate, with about half the House, either eagerly uphold or sneakingly consive at-end demands admission into the Union

Unless soon admitted under her Free-State Constitution, she must succumb to her invaders and persecutors, backed as they are by the Army, Treasury and Judiciary of the Union. At present, we find the Slavery Party deliberately provoking a collision with the Free-State men in Lawrence, by sending bogus officers into that city to serve process under the authority and acts of the Missouri invaders' Territorial Legislature, which it is notorious that the Free-State men held to be fraudulent and invalid. It is plain that the Slavery party in Kansas and in Western Missouri are determined on provoking a collision, in the hope of thereby breaking up and defeating the investigation which the House of Representatives has ordered and initiated.

"Shall Kansas be a Free State?" Her people desire it; her Convention has decreed it; good faith and our country's good name among nations conspire to demand it. To subjugate her now to Slavery would expese the American Union to the execrations of the liberal, just and humane throughout the world. Yet to save ber, the Federal Administration must be changed, the Senate improved, and she admitted into the Union as a free and sovereign State. By no other means do we see how she is to be saved from the pit which Atchison & Co. have dug for her, and in which Pierce and Douglas are plainly conspiring to engulf her.

Why not, then, make her immediate Admission as a Free State the sole question before the public, until such Admission is accomplished? Are not her and our adversaries plainly gratified whenever they can entice us into discussions of the Fugitive Slave Act and all manner of abstractions respecting Slavery? Shall we be weaker for any other conflict after we shall have fought and wen the battle of Kansas, adding her to the number of Free States? Can we better refute the slang which makes us the associates and "worshipers" of egroes than by fighting the battle of a Free State which, through no act or purpose of ours, is destined for the homes of white people only ? Can we make any issue so fit or so favorable as that which looks to the fate of Kansas alone?

Other questions must have prominence in due order. Let us first grapple with and dispose of this one. The simpler and clearer the proposition on which we take issue before the people, the more speedy and certain must be our triumph. And beside, it is always advisable, where practicavie, to do one thing at a time.

> "Ore by one the sands are flowing; One by one the moments fall: Some are coming, some are going— Do not strive to grasp them all. "One by one thy duties wait thee;
> Let thy whole strength go to each.
> Let no future dreams elate thee:
> Learn thou first what these can teach.

"Hours are golden link"-God's token-Reaching Heaven; but 62e by one Take them, lest the charm be broken Ere the pilgrimage be done."

That Mr. Douglas, the great originator of the Squatter-Sovereignty fraud and the Border-Ruffian invasion and subjugation of Kansas, should think the present Government of Nicaragua-that is to say, the fillibuster Government-"legitimate," and our own Government greatly to blame for not acknowledging it as such, is perfectly consistent. Why a Government that backs up "Sheriff" Jones and the Border Ruffians in Kansas, should hesitate to acknowledge Walker in Nicaragua, is by no means casy to see; and, as in the race after Southern votes, President Pierce followed Mr. Douglas's lead in the one case, we do not perceive how he can well escape doing it in the other-unless, indeed, General Walker should save him from that necessity by resigning his office.

Had not Walker just as good a right to offer his services to the "Democratic party" of Nicaraguafor so the party called itself by which his aid was invoked-as the Missouri Border Ruffians had to volunteer their services to aid the "Democratic" Pierce and Douglas party in Kansas in organizing the Government of that Territory an a "sounder' basis? And are not he and his fillibusters just as much citizens of Nicaragus, and entitled to rule that State, as the Missouri invaders were citizens of Kansas, and entitled to choose a Legislature

A correspondent resident on the spot, who has personal knowledge of the fact, being himself a Missourian, informs us that land in Missouri, twenty-five miles from Keckuk in Iowa, and looking to that town for a market, can be bought for \$3 an acre, in any quantity, while land no better is worth in Iowa, at the same distance from Keokuk, \$15 to \$20 an acre. Seventeen dollars an acre as a tax to support the institution of Slavery is pretty liberal, and in a good many instances ublimely disinterested, too, as the owners of the land very often own no slaves, and have the additional mortification of being looked down upon as an inferier class by those who do.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BOUNTY LAND LAWS-KANSAS DEBATE. From Our Special Correspondent.

The new Bounty Land bill went through the

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

House to-day by a heavy majority. The fifth and sixth sections of the Senate's amendments were struck out. These sections refer to various extensive classes of meritorious individuals whom it seems hard to exclude from the now long and comprehensive list of the beneficiaries of Government. Among these classes thus excluded are those who have blacked the boots, lighted the candles, or copied the letters of subordinates on board of reverue cutters cruising during some one of our late bleedy wars, that of Greytown we presume included. And also (still ranker injustice !) all that large class of individuals on our frontiers who have been told, at one time or another, that Indians were lurking round the settlements watching a chance for plunder, and that they must look out; and likewise all other fellows in every direction who have, at one time or another, been told to have their firelocks ready against armed invasion from some bloody foreign nation. Why these men, who are our fellow-citizens, and entitled to the thanks of a grateful country equally with other classes provided for by these gratuities of public lands, should suffer this marked injustice at the hands of Congress, seems hard to comprehend. It is to be hoped that another bill to be introduced at no distant day, may right their unparalleled wrongs. Indeed, we hope a bill may not be long wanting which shall include every fellow who is willing to swear that he ever saw a bloody foreigner, or ever had a shot at a "red skin," whether man, squaw, or baby; or who, in short, ever pulled a trigger with his gun aimed in the direction of any foreign country, or across any Indian trails. It is high time that something comprehensive was done on this bounty land business. The rewards of that heroic patriotism so gloriously displayed in likes is actively directed, for sufficient reasons.

killing and maiming our fellow beings have been shamefully inadequate, and the love for that species of employment may be expected to dwindle and die if no more determined efforts are made to encourage the occupation. There is, to be sure, a delicious glow arising from the pursuit and tomahawking of frightened and fleeing squaws and children on the prairies, but still the "sport" of our dragooms becomes wearisome after awhile, and needs the stimulus of bounties, like the destruction of all other wild animals. Let these bounty bills then be multiplied and be brought forward with every recurring session while an Indian remains on the continent, or a foreign nation exists toward which a blunderbuss can be pointed. Mr. Maxwell of Florida made a speech on the

Slavery question after the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Maxwell recognizesthe fact that the North and South are at odds on this subject, and of quite opposite ways of thinking. He supposes that neither side will give way, and concludes that endless hostility is insupportable He therefore casts about to find some mode of harmonizing these discordant epinions. He thinks he finds it in a common consent (if all parties will only agree to it) that Slavery shall be permitted to go into all the Territories. Let but both sides adopt this reasonable ground, and he concludes the country will be pacificated. We are very much of Mr. Maxwell's way of thinking. There is a small if, however, which prevents the realization of his very original plan. The North is not quite ready for the subjugation of both its ideas and its territory. This, however, may be a prejudice it will yet conquer. The loughfaces and Nebraska traitors are making a great strain toward this end. The Norman of the eleventh century conquered the Saxon, chopped off his hands and put out his eyes, and sent him out among his countrymen to show the quality of the conqueror. The Saxon quailed and submitted-became the slave of the haughty Norman, while wife and daughter were prostituted before his face. It is a favorite philosophy of Southern gentlemen of a speculative turn of mind that the Southern man is the Norman of our day and the Northern man the Saxon. In any contest between them, it is confidently anticipated that the Northern Saxon's love of cash and quiet will occasion his peaceable submission to the loftier and more chivalric Southern Norman. In the subjection of the Free States that has been threatened on the floor of the Senate, we have not been told how far the old Norman example is to be imitated. Thus far it has only been vouchsafed to the pliant Saxon to know that he is to be "subdued." It is to be hoped that he may not excite agitation, or endanger the Union, or damage trade, by any improper resistance to his predestinate conquerer.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1, 1856. I referred yesterday to an important and most voluminous bill reported by Mr. Fuller from the Committee on Commerce, in reference to our revedue laws and shipping. It covers a vast deal of ground, and is deserving of especial attention. The 2d chapter refers to the appointment of the collectors and other revenue officers, and establishes the amount of their pay. It prescribes the nature and

amount of their pay. It prescribes the nature and amount of the bonds to be given by various officials, and regulates the details of their appointment and duties. The following virtue-conserving section is to be found in this chapter.

SECTION 30. No account for the compensation for services of any ceputy, assistant, weigher, gauger, measurer, inspector, clerk or other person employed in any daty relative to the collection of the revenue, shall be allowed, until such persons shall have certified, under oath or affirmation, that the services have been actually performed; that he has received the full sum therein charged to his own use and benefit, and that he has not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposit or assign, any part of such compensation to the use of any other persons persons, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or siven, nor contracted to pay or sive, any reward or compensation for his effice or employment, or for his continuance therein or the emolument thereof.

This wears the appearance of a very grave morality touching the subordinate appointments.

morality touching the subordinate appointments. But a cart and oxen can be driven straight through its provisions. It would not do to say in so many words: "No contributions for electioneering pur-"poses shall be exacted of subordinate officers, and any levy of this sort shall work the removal of the party making or intimating the exaction and be punishable as a misdemeanor."

The clause in the same chapter touching the New-York Custom-House is especially loose and sweep-ing. It converts it into the most enormous electioneering agency in the country. It permits the appointment of inspectors without limit as to number at \$4 per day. It also permits the appointment of clerks, "night inspectors, laborers, and "other persons in aid of the revenue" to an entirely unlimited extent both as to numbers and Not even the formal restriction of a "necessary" or "competent" force abridges the exercise of this right. A profligate collector operating on an easy-going secretary can establish an army of electioneering followers under this bill and draw their pay without hinderance from the National Treasury. The politics of New-York are so noto-riously and infamously corrupt that no point should be so well guarded against political abuse, yet none in this bill is left so open. Is this wholly

Chapter 3 relates to the registry of vessels and the regulating of the coasting trade. The second section of this chapter contains an important and radical provision to which special attention should be drawn. It is a step toward the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry. It looks foreign-built vessels to American registry. It looks as though it was intended as an entering wedge to the project permitting foreign vessels to participation in our coasting trade, and is as follows:

"Citizens of the United States, sole owners of foreign-built vessels, shall have a right to have the bill of sale of such vessels recorded in the proper collection district and certified by the Collector in lieu of registering, and to engage in the foreign or coasting trade, upon complying with the laws of the United States in relation to mester and crew, and the payment of an annual transage duty, in advance, of one dollar por tun. United States in search ment."

We are in hopes there is some mistake about this provision, and that it has been smuggled in without the knowledge of the majority of the Committee. Neither can Mr. Fuller, as the representative of a commercial District, be supposed to desire to strike any insidious blow at the in-

LAND WARRANTS-PANAMA RIOT.

terests of his own constituents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30, 1856. There is no solid foundation for the statemen circulated over the country by telegraph, that forgeries of land warrants to the extent of a million of acres had been discovered here; nor, indeed, has any information been received authorizing even such an impression, except upon the loose knowledge of a single fact, which will be explained. Some time ago, a gang of the parties who had been engaged in forging warrants were detected at New-Orleans, and their whole apparatus, with a large stock of warrants in blank, were seized and destroyed. No pains were taken to ascertain their nominal aggregate, and the opinion that it represented a " million of acres"-which was casually expressed-was wholly conjectural. This is an old transaction, and was only revived by a reference to some more recent disclosures to which it is not proper to allude at this time.

It is undoubtedly true that extensive frauds have been perpetrated, and that others are now in progress, to which the attention of the public authorThey were frequent under the act of 1847, when the plates were not only so well executed, but the signatures so perfect, that detection avas only practicable by the clerks, who were in hourly familiarity with them. Under the existing anards and regulations they are now limited. Indeed, it is difficult to visit the Government with much loss as the system now works. If a claim is allowed at the Pension Office, the number, name, kind of service and date are all registered and a transcript furnished to the Land Office. Whom an entry has been made and the warrant presented for the issue of the patent it is compared with the Registry, and if found to correspond it is issued, if not it is rejected. So that in order to defraud the Government it would be necessary, not only to forge the warmouts and signature and assignments, but to have access to the register in order to complete the process.

Individuals are the real victims in most of these frauds, and mainly by means of forced assignments. With all the endeavors and expedients to protect the public against such depredations, they are constantly committed. The ingenuity of villainy is superior to the precautions of honesty. And the frequent warnings which are given to the public against the dealers in such wares, operate with little advantage in saving thousands from plunder.

A great defect of the law has materially contributed to encourage the operations of the rascals engaged in the business of forging land-warrants. Under the present statutes, unless the prosecution be perfected within two years, a limitation can be pleaded, as it has successfully and often been dur-ing the last three years. Their plans are so well ing the last three years. Their plans are so well devised that it generally requires all this time to trace them, and hence, when indictments are found, they are quashed with a legal exception. Another difficulty has proceeded from the deubt entertained whether there is any law for the pun ishmest of this particular offense. Judge Leavitt of the United States District Court at Cincinnati so held in a case which came before him, and, it is understood with the sanction of complete in the case. understood, with the sanction of even higher ju

dicial authority.

In order to meet this manifest omission of the law, the efficient and able head of the Interior Department, Gov. McClelland, called the attention of Congress to the subject two years ago. But as the suggestion was eminently practical and useful, it received no attention. Nebraska engineering ruled the whole Congress. After consulting with the Commissioners of the Land and Pension offices, he has proposed a bill intended to cover all these cases, which has been communicated to the appropriate committees. A prompt action upon it would be of value to the public. and save some of the innocent and deluded victims of

save some of the innocent and deluded victims of these iniquities, whose name is legion.

The news from Panama has produced a stirring sensation among all parties here. Upon the imperfect knowledge of facts which now exists, it would hardly be just to express any positive opinion as to the origin of an aftray which cost so much innocent blood. No official information has been received by the Government, owing it is any been received by the Government, owing, it is sup-posed, to the limited opportunity before the sailing of the steamer. Mr. Ward, our Consul there, who is very unacceptable to the Government of New-Granada, owing to a previous difficulty, appears to have participated officially in this affray in the capacity of a mediator. But he has, as yet, forwarded no dispatches on the subject.

Of course the Government cannot interpose in a

Of course the Government cannot interpose in a case of this kind, where another Government may be involved, upon loose statements. But as the case seems to be an aggravated one, which demands the fullest and sternest investigation, Gov. Marcy at once advised the President to send a trusty and discreet agent to the spot, for the purpose of inquiring into all the facts. The partisanship of both parties who were engaged in the outrage will ender impartial scrutiny difficult at best. The President agreed this evening to adopt this suggestion of the Secretary of State.

Gov. Marcy also recommended the Secretary of

suggestion of the Secretary of State.

Gov. Marcy also recommended the Secretary of the Navy to order and station vessels of war, provided with a large force of marines, on the Atlantic and Pacific termini of the isthmus, for the purpose of restraining a possible recurrence of such scenes, and of furnishing material aid in case of exigency. A precaution like this would have checked this collision, if it had not prevented it.

ision, if it had not prevented it.

The question of reclamation of losses here susained, will necessarily depend upon the facts. Every Government is bound to provide a certain degree of order, within its jurisdiction, when it enters into a contract with another Government. for the protection of life and property passing through its territory. In order that the nature of our treaty with New-Granada, made by Mr. Bid-lack in 1846, may be understood, I cite the 35th article, bearing upon the Isthmus connection which everybody can interpret for himself:

which everybody can interpret for himself:

"The United States of America and the Republic of New Grandad seiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

"First: For the better understanding of the preceding article, it is and has been stipulated between the high contracting rarties, that the citizens, vessels and merchandles of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New-Gransks, including those of the part of the Granadian Territory generally denominated Isthmus of Penama, from its southernmost extramity until the boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions, privileges and immunities concerning commerce and navigation, which are now or hereafter may be enjoyed by Granadian citizens, their vessels, and merchandles; and this equality of favors shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandles of the United States in their transit across the said Ferritory from one sea to the other. The Government of New-Granada guaranties to the Government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the glathmus of Panama upon any modes of communication that now exist or may be herseffer. of the United States in their transit across the said Territory from one sea to the other. The Government of New-Granada guaranties to the Government of the United States that the right of way or transit across the statement of the United States that the right of way or transit across the statement of the United States that the right of communication that now exist or may be hereafted constructed, shall be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of any article of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful cound merce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other toils or charges shall be levied or collected upon the citizens of the United States, or their said merchandise thus passing over any road or cannal that may be made by the Government of New-Granada, or by the authority of the same, than is, under like circumstances, levied upon and collected figm the Granadian citizens; that any lawful produce, manufactures or merchandise belonging to citizen of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; or, having paid such duties, they shall be entitled of drawback upon their exportation; nor shall the citizens of the United States are not subjected for thus passing the said Ishmus. And in order to secure to themselves the transit send constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favore they have acquired by the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States planticely and efficaciously to New-Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutroned is the transit from the one to the other eas may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee in the same mancer the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses per the rights of sovereignty and property which N has and possesses over the said territory."

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From Our Own Corresponden WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1, 1856.

Events are hastening conclusions in our foreign affairs. We can see the end to be not far distant, even if somewhat obscured. Nations, like men, find comfort in getting out of their miseries. Therefore, the prospect of any termination is consoling. Let us be cheered.

My Lord Palmerston, after two months and a half of cogitation, has promised an answer to the demand of this Government, made on the 28th of December last, for the recall of Mr. Crampton, and the dismissal of his three confederate Cons So far so good. He was even gracious enough to say, on the occasion referred to in Parliament, (April 14,) that the reply would be communicated to Mr. Dallas during that or the ensuing week. If this purpose has been fulfilled, it may be expected within the next ten days. It is bardly worth while just now to expend

forthcoming document. Certainly, the guarded phrases of the Prenier, in giving his assurance to the House of Commons, furnished no warrant for some of the conclusions which have already been drawn, or indeed for any of value. Speculation drawn, or indeed for any of value.

at best, is but a feeble expedient of policy. One fact is worth a cargo of such commodities.

Unless the policy be changed on the other side, since certain unofficial suggestions were thrown out, the probability is that the British Government.